

# NOYES & CO.

205-207-209 Douglas Avenue



Ladies' Dress Skirts

Ladies' Walking Skirts

## An Awakening Sales

Great Reduction in Prices

We are determined to

Move Them Off

Loss not considered.

200 SKIRTS, VARIOUS FABRICS, received within last 30 days; latest styles of the season. \$6.50 values reduced to

**\$3.95**

Below cost of material.

Also another lot, not as good quality, included in this sale at

**\$2.95**

They are the greatest bargains we ever offered in Skirts; also a beautiful stock of very fine Voile, Etamine and Mistral Skirts, a beautiful variety, very much below market value.

Our New

## Rug Department

Is a perfect success. We are making very Low Prices to popularize this new line in our business.

# NOYES & CO.

RELIABLE GOODS AND LOW PRICES.

## NEWS OF THE SCIENCES

Proposed Canal from the Baltic to the Black Sea.

TOTAL LENGTH 1468 MILES

Germans Say That Forest and Rainfall Have No Relation

Details of the proposed Riga-Cherson Canal to connect the Baltic with the Black Sea, suitable for ships of heavy draught, as worked out and presented to the czar of Russia by the eminent Russian engineer, W. von Hoeskewitz, are given in a report to the Department of Commerce and Labor by Theodor Walts, United States consul-general at St. Petersburg. In speaking of the plan he says: "The prominent rivers of European Russia can be divided into two groups, the northern and the southern. By certain adaptation of the waterways of the two groups it becomes feasible to connect the water basins of the northwest with that of southern Russia—in other words the Baltic with the Black Sea. The most important river system of the northwest, which empties into the Baltic Sea, not far from its source, the river system of southwestern Russia, namely the Dnieper. By connecting these two systems through a deep canal a passage for ships of heavy draught will be opened and a commercial waterway established from the Baltic to the Black Sea. A careful study of this question has proved the possibility of building this canal with our locks, a circumstance of enormous significance to war ships and all vessels of heavy draught. As regards trade, this canal will be of vital importance, because the commercial fleet of the Baltic Sea, now obliged to sail around Europe in order to reach the ports of the Black and Azov Seas, will pass to these ports by way of the canal, occupying about as many days as it now takes weeks. "Attention must also be called to the great commercial advantage of the scheme to all European countries carrying on

trade with the East. At present it takes a steamer going from St. Petersburg to Odessa about six weeks, whereas by passing through the proposed canal the time would be reduced to twelve days, the steamer making three voyages by canal instead of one as at present. This saving in time, coal, labor, and, lastly, the less dangerous trip, will naturally induce ships going from northern Europe via the Suez Canal to the East, as well as those returning from the East to northern Europe, to prefer this line. Hence, it is reasonable to suppose that the transportation of freight between northern Europe and Asia, amounting yearly to several million tons, will doubtless take the course by way of this canal when completed. The income to be derived from tolls, it is confidently expected, will pay good interest on the investment, as well as all operating expenses and cost of upkeep. The great change that will be realized in commercial relations with the east can only be compared by the change that took place by the opening of the Suez Canal. "The total length of the canal will be 2,360 kilometers (1,468 miles), as follows: The Western Dvina river, 230 miles; the canal between the Dvina and Dnieper rivers, about 16 miles; and on the Dnieper river proper, 1,922 miles. The depth of the canal will be 31 feet; width of bottom of canal, 140 feet; width of surface, 26 feet. Along the whole distance of the canal it is proposed to build on one side a paved roadway or towpath. The estimated cost is as follows: Excavating labor, \$18,875,000; blasting \$3,600,000; rebuilding seven large bridges, \$3,600,000; rebuilding twenty-two small bridges, \$6,600,000; building locks and landing stations, \$3,100,000; building locks on side rivers, \$3,200,000; lands and rights of way, \$2,750,000; interest for four years on capital, \$14,400,000; preliminaries, \$3,100,000; total, \$50,125,000. "Dr. Charles Baskerville, professor of chemistry and director of the laboratory in the University of North Carolina, announced recently before the Chemical club in New York City his discovery that thorium, hitherto known as one of the seventy primary elements, is complex in its nature. "Dr. Baskerville has resolved thorium into two new elements. He has named one of these curium, after the state; the other baskervilleum, in honor of the great Swedish chemist who nearly a hundred years ago discovered thorium. "It has never before been the good fortune of an American chemist to discover a chemical element.

## YERMACK, THE HERO

Greatest of Russian Officers Was This Cossack.

STORY OF HIS CONQUESTS

To Him Russia Owes Possession of Siberia.

Go where you will into the cabins of Russian peasants and you will find on the walls pictures of Yermack, a Cossack who, after the lapse of more than 200 years, still holds rank as the greatest of popular heroes. Still today there circulate by word of mouth over the steppes of Siberia countless songs and legends which celebrate the prowess of this famous old warrior.

The story of Yermack and what he did for the empire throws light on the great contest which is raging on the far eastern coast of the Pacific.

The struggle between the Russians and the Mongols is older than the discovery of America by 300 years. In the thirteenth century Jenghis Khan overran southern Russia and his hordes of Mongols and captured and burned Moscow and other Russian cities. Still in the minds of the Russian people burn memories of the awful scenes of slaughter and rapine which followed.

Again in 1258 the Tartars captured and sacked Moscow, and for a hundred years thereafter the Russians paid an annual tribute in money to the Tartar Khan. During this period the Princess of Poland and Lithuania formed an alliance with the Tartars and helped them enforce the subjection of the Prince of Moscow. This and other similar facts in Russian history help to explain the later policy of Russia in dealing with Poland.

In 1582 Yermack came upon the scene. He was a Cossack officer of irregulars, in the service of the rich Russian trading family of Stroganov. Just on the other side of the Ural mountains lived a lot of nomadic savage tribes, who were continually making predatory expeditions over the mountains and raiding the scattered Russian settlements. The Stroganovs were fur dealers. They correspond to the great northwest company and the other similar organizations of fur dealers whose agents did most of the pioneering in the west of North America. The Stroganovs were tired of having their trading posts raided by the savages and they commissioned Yermack to cross the mountains and chastise them. And Yermack knew his business. He organized a corps of 800 men. They were picked for their qualities as fighting men. Yermack's chief lieutenant was an outlaw under sentence of death. All his men were hardy and adventuresome, just such an army as might have been made up of the fur traders and hunters of 100 years ago in the far western part of this continent. Yermack was furnished with firearms, which was his greatest advantage.

Yermack crossed the low Ural mountains and then embarked his whole party, with great stores of provisions, on a fleet of home-made boats, and, by dint of incredible labor, poled these boats for miles up the Chusovaya river and its tributaries. Then they dragged the boats across a narrow portage and started to descend the Tura river.

At a narrow place in the Tura the Tartar chief, Kutchum, prepared a line of battle for the party of invaders. Kutchum stretched chains across the stream and posted his forces on the banks on either side, armed with great stones and bows and arrows. But the crafty Cossack, Yermack, was fully equal to the situation. He made bundles of sticks, wrapped them in the garments of his Cossacks, and filled his boats with these dummies. He then sent the boats, guided by daring and heroic pilots, to go on down the river and face the ambuscaded forces. Meanwhile, with almost his complete force of 800 men, armed with firearms, he landed and crept down the bank to attack the Tartars in the rear.

Kutchum, the Tartar chief, was completely deceived by this stratagem. While he was attacking the empty boats Yermack fell upon him and his men from behind and sent them flying in confusion. If you look on the map you will see a city named Tobolsk. Twelve miles from its present location there stood in the days of Yermack, a little Tartar town called Sibir—historic name, for from it has been derived the title of all the vast Russian empire in Asia.

To the city of Sibir the dauntless Yermack now advanced. At some distance from it a Tartar army numbering thirty times his own little band was waiting to meet him. But the Tartars, brave though they were, could not stand before men who had the power of sending thunder and lightning against their enemies, and the screams of the Cossacks were responsible for an overwhelming victory.

By this time, Yermack was fifty days' journey away from his source of supplies, and the terrible Siberian winter was beginning to come on. In a few weeks the rivers would be covered with ice and retreat would be impossible. Yermack's men naturally wanted to go back to safety while they could, but their dauntless leader would not listen to them. He pointed out that they could not hope to get back home before winter set in, and that, if they tried it, they would certainly be cut to pieces by the Tartar hordes. He insisted that they go and capture the city of Sibir.

Meanwhile the Russian czar, Ivan IV., with the fear of the Tartars in his heart, had heard with indignation that Yermack had gone to invade their country. He feared that he would see the Tartar tribes would again march into Russia and perhaps capture and destroy Moscow for the third time. He sent word to the Stroganov family, expressing his great displeasure and ordering them to recall Yermack and his Cossacks from their dangerous errand. But luckily for the future of his empire, the czar's message came too late. Already Yermack was in the heart of the enemy's country and there was no possibility of reaching him.

In the history of other countries there are instances where bold adventurers have won great victories in the face of the fears of their rulers.

Before the little army of Yermack lay the city of Sibir, and all about it the great Tartar, Kutchum, had built rough fortifications. Behind these walls and bristling abatis the Tartars lay in overwhelming numbers. Yermack led his little force boldly forward to the attack. Out from their abatis the Tartars rushed to meet the Cossacks in such immense numbers that presently Yermack's men were entirely surrounded by the hordes and it appeared that this was to be their last battle. But that God which watches over the fortunes of the brave sent a single bullet which took the life of the greatest of the Tartars, Kutchum himself, and his followers, and

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The above firm enjoys a national reputation as being the finest manufacturing tailors in America, and well do they merit their prestige.

A comprehensive assortment of the most beautiful fabrics, comprising Swell Double Breasted Sack Suits, New 'Varsity Sack Suits, which we illustrate to the left. These come in the finest worsteds, chevots, tweeds, tibets and serges, in plain and fancy weaves. The most brilliant display and most successful showing ever placed before you. There is a combination of style and merit in this collection of Hart Schaffner & Marx Suits that cannot be equalled. Hundreds of these Suits, from which you may select any of the new styles. Come Monday, Tuesday, or any day this week and see the superb assortment at, each,

**\$15**

L'Aiglon Raincoats

Made by Hart, Schaffner & Marx, are the boon for the stylish dresser; can be worn rain or shine. Garments that are distinguished looking; positively accurate in fashion points; broad shoulders, hang gracefully and perfectly. Fabrics are of the finest worsteds, coverts and fancy chevots in the plain colors and fancy plaids and stripes. They are the best rain and shine coats made in America today at

**\$15, \$18, \$20 and \$25**

other Cravenettes and Raincoats at \$7.50 and up.

ing their leader fall, died in terror. Superstition won where valor was ineffective.

On the 26th of October, 1582, Yermack march into the Tartar city of Sibir and took possession of it in the name of the czar. The Russian empire in Asia had found a beginning and a name.

Yermack and his band, now greatly reduced in numbers, settled down to spend the winter in Sibir. They found there great stores of furs and silks and gold, but no food, and their provisions were exhausted. But the defeat of Kutchum had lost him the allegiance of several of the other wandering tribes, who now came to make friends with the Cossacks and brought with them most welcome offerings of food.

The Cossacks, too, who were hunters

as well as soldiers, formed parties and scoured the surrounding region for food supplies. But all the time the hordes of Kutchum hovered about. One band of twenty Cossacks was massacred to a man and several times Yermack was forced to rally forth from the town and fight pitched battles with the enemy. Finally in one of his forays, he captured Mahmetkul, the chief warrior of the Tartars. That, for the time, broke their power completely, and Yermack was left complete master of the situation.

Now Yermack commissioned his chief lieutenant, Koltsa, the outlaw, still under the sentence of death, to carry a letter of congratulation back to the Stroganovs, his employers. Koltsa also bore a letter to Ivan the Terrible, the great white czar, under whose death sentence he was

living. In this letter Yermack told the emperor that he laid at his feet the whole land of Sibir as an offering and begged in return that he would be graciously pleased to grant pardons for the past misconduct of his followers, including, first of all, the man who bore the message.

This message quickly allayed the previously expressed wrath of Ivan, to whom was delivered at the same time the captured Tartar chieftain, Mahmetkul, and present of rich furs and gold.

From that day Yermack has been exalted to the position of a great national hero. Today the visitor to Tobolsk, the nearest city of importance to the site of the ancient Sibir, may see his monument, appropriately standing in the center of the city's square.

But Yermack did not live long to enjoy the honor which he had won. Koltsa, who had come back with a pardon from the czar, was waylaid and killed by the Tartars, who then besieged the Cossacks in the town of Sibir. Yermack, with a little band broke through their lines, attacked them from the rear, and again drove them in flight. A month or two later Yermack left the town with fifty men for the purpose of rescuing a party of Russian traders. While encamped on the banks of the Irtysh river the Tartars surprised Yermack and his men and massacred all but three of them. One of these who escaped was Yermack, but, in attempting to swim the river, he was carried down by the weight of his armor and drowned.

## The New 5 and 10c Store

Coates & Co., 319 East Douglas

## Great Sale of Imported China

We have a shipment of Imported Ware which we will sell all this week

At 10c Apiece

Genuine Delft Ware

Decorated German Porcelain

Dainty After-dinner Cups and Saucers

Decorated Fruit Plates Six Styles

Fancy Oatmeal Dishes, Etc.

## Candy Sale

To introduce our Candies to the public we will sell all this week

30c and 40c Candies at 10c for Half Pound

15c and 20c Candies at 5c for Half Pound